Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1797. [N° 1857.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Juſt Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY
Thomas Green,
CHEAP AS EVER,
A general Aſſortment of
Engliſh and *India*
GOODS,
Suitable for all Seaſons.—
Amongſt which are to be found,

LADIES ſuperfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of ſuperfine and common Swandown for Waiſtcoats,
Roſe Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book Muſlins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Ruſſells and Ruſſelletts,
A very large Aſſortment of
Dimoty's and Muſlinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
Engliſh and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazette,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Caſſimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and poliſhed Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N. B. Home-made Cloths taken in Pay, as uſual.
Newport, November 7, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large Houſe in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-Houſe, on the Premiſes; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.—For Terms apply to the Printer.
October 6, 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.—Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerſeymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Ruſſells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Diapers, Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ſuperfine India, Jaconet & Book Muſlins, Muſlinetts, Marſeilles Quilting for Waiſtcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fuſtians, Drabets, Nankeens, ſtriped and twilled; Satins, Laſtrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worſted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Alſo, a few Caſks of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

VICE-CONSULATE *of the French Republic at* Newport.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the 5th Article of the Conſular Convention between France and the United States, the perſonal Eſtate of Citizen AUGUSTIN BERNARD MONPELLIER, formerly of this Town, and lately of Briſtol deceaſed, will remain in the Hands of the Vice-Conſul of the French Republic at Newport, Four Months from this Date, in order that every Perſon having Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate may make Application for a Settlement:—After which Term, it will be delivered to the lawful Heirs of the Deceaſed.
Newport, 17 Brumaire, 6th Year of the French Republic (Nov. 7th. 1797.
L. AUCAMBAL.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher Champlin,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.
Two Hundred Barrels of ROZIN.
Alſo, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.
☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Caſk.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,
Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.
Newport, July 10, 1797.

To be Sold, by
Thomas H. Hazard,
Of South-Kingſtown,
The LITTLE NECK FARM,

CONtaining about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling Houſe, Cheeſe and Corn Houſe thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the beſt of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the beſt of Timber, and the greateſt Plenty of the, richeſt Manure adjoining ſaid Farm, and the beſt Fiſhing and Fowling in New England. For Pleaſantneſs, Situation & Richneſs of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Eſtate in New-England can exceed it.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to ſaid HAZARD, adjoining the Premiſes.
October 6, 1797.

FOUND,
Near the Friend's Meeting Houſe,
A Gold RING.
The Owner, proving Property, may have it again. NATHAN COMSTOCK.
Newport, Oct 6, 1797.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,
A few Doors South of the New Lane,
INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.
Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and ſmoking; Pigtail and Fuper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Kappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco &c.
All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as at New York, or any other State.

Redwood Library.

AS many valuable Sets of Books belonging to this Inſtitution are broken, and a Number of uſeful Authors miſſing, it is the Requeſt of the Directors, that any Perſon, who through Neglect or Accident may have any Book or Books, bearing the Name of *Redwood Library* in their Poſſeſſion, would return them to the Librarian, at the Library Houſe, on Wedneſday at 3 o'Clock of ſome Week, as early as may be convenient; as they wiſh to have a complete Catalogue made of the Books, and hope that the Library will ſoon be on a reputable Footing.
By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PATTEN, *Librarian.*
Newport, Oct 11, 1797.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined,
and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,
A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.
BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Joſeph Finch
Has juſt Imported from Bourdeaux,
COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taſte; which he will diſpoſe of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholeſale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All thoſe who would wiſh to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the ſame, at the Houſe of the Importer.
Alſo—Twice laid CORDAGE.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

FOR SALE,
The valuable Eſtate in Thames-ſtreet, now occupied by Mr. Robert Lawton, together with the adjoining Lot extending Eaſterly to Clark ſtreet. For Terms apply to
ROBERT ROGERS.
Newport, 23d October, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

By his Excellency
Arthur Fenner, Eſquire,
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly, of the State aforeſaid, at the Seſſion held on the laſt Wedneſday in October inſt. paſſed the following Act, *to wit:*—

"IT being the Duty of all Men humbly to confeſs their Sins, and to return their ſincere Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD for his manifold Bleſſings; and it having pleaſed the Supreme Ruler of all Things ſignally to favour the United States, in preſerving them from foreign Wars, and from inteſtine Commotions, in ſtrengthening the Bonds of their Union, and promoting in various Ways their national Proſperity; and it having alſo in his Mercy pleaſed him to Smile upon the Labours of this People, in giving him to reap in Abundance the Harveſt of his Bounty, and mercifully to ſtay the further Progreſs of malignant Diſeaſes, which in the Diſpenſations of his Providence had been permitted in ſome Degree to prevail.

"*BE it therefore Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted,* That THURSDAY, the Thirtieth Day of *November* next, be appointed a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, throughout this State; and it is recommended to the Inhabitants thereof, to aſſemble themſelves at their ſeveral Places of public Worſhip, and humbly to acknowledge the manifold and undeſerved Bleſſings which it has pleaſed GOD to beſtow upon them, to return to him their fervent Thanks therefor, and humbly to pray for the Continuance of the ſame.

"*AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That it be recommended to the Inhabitants to refrain on ſaid Day from all ſervile Labour, and unbecoming Recreation: And that his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation accordingly."

I do therefore, purſuant to the above recited Act, iſſue this Proclamation, to make known the ſame, that the good People of this State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

GIVEN under my Hand at Providence, *this Thirtieth Day of* October, *in the Year of our* LORD, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-ſeven, and of Independence the Twenty-ſecond.*

Arthur Fenner.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

GOD ſave the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Turkiſh Anecdote—of recent Date.

A Captain of a trading ſhip, being not long ſince in the city of Conſtantinople, lodged at the houſe of a ſeafaring Turk.—One day he obſerved to the Muſſulman, that in all his walks through the immenſe city of Conſtantinople and its ſuburbs, he had not ſeen any thing like a jail, for the impriſonment of debtors.—"Chriſtian dog! (ſaid the diſciple of Mahomet) do you ſuppoſe we are ſo debaſed, as to copy the Nazarene policy! We take care to ſtrip a debtor of all his property, as far as it will go, to pay juſt debts—but there we leave him—we inſtantly turn him looſe, to begin the world again; but the holiness in our prophet are above ſhutting up

Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1797. [N° 1857.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Juſt Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY
Thomas Green,
CHEAP AS EVER,
A general Aſſortment of
Engliſh and *India*
GOODS,
Suitable for all Seaſons,—
Amongſt which are to be found,

LADIES ſuperfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of ſuperfine and common Swan-down for Waiſtcoats,
Roſe Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book Muſlins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Ruſſells and Raſſelletts,
A very large Aſſortment of
Dimoty's and Muſſineta,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
Engliſh and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Caſſimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and poliſhed Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N. B. Home-made Cloths taken in Pay, as uſual.
Newport, November 7, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large Houſe in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-Houſe, on the Premiſes; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.—For Terms apply to the Printer.
October 6, 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.—Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerſeymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Ruſſells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Diaper, Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ſuperfine India, Jaconet & Book Muſlins, Muſlinets, Marſeilles Quilting for Waiſtcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fuſtians, Drabets, Nankeens, ſtriped and twilled; Satins, Laſtrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worſted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Alſo, a few Caſks of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 25 1797.

VICE-CONSULATE *of the French Republic at* Newport.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the 5th Article of the Conſular Convention between France and the United States, the perſonal Eſtate of Citizen AUGUSTIN BERNARD MONPELLIER, formerly of this Town, and lately of Briſtol deceaſed, will remain in the Hands of the Vice-Conſul of the French Republic at Newport, Four Months from this Date, in order that every Perſon having Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate may make Application for a Settlement:—After which Term, it will be delivered to the lawful Heirs of the Deceaſed.
Newport, 17 Brumaire, 6th Year of the French Republic (Nov. 7th, 1797.
L. AUCAMBAL.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.
Two Hundred Barrels of ROZIN.
Alſo, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.
☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,
Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.
Newport, July 10, 1797.

To be Sold, by
Thomas H. Hazard,
Of South-Kingſtown,
The LITTLE NECK FARM,

CONtaining about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling Houſe, Cheeſe and Corn Houſe thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the beſt of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the beſt of Timber, and the greateſt Plenty of the, richeſt Manure adjoining ſaid Farm, and the beſt Fiſhing and Fowling in New England. For Pleaſantneſs, Situation & Richneſs of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Eſtate in New England can exceed it.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to ſaid HAZARD, adjoining the Premiſes.
October 6, 1797.

FOUND,
Near the Friend's Meeting Houſe,
A Gold RING.
The Owner, proving Property, may have it again. NATHAN COMSTOCK.
Newport, Oct 6, 1797.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,
A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO *and* SNUFF, *by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.*

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and ſmoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Kappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as at New York, or any other State.

Redwood Library.

AS many valuable Sets of Books belonging to this Inſtitution are broken, and a Number of uſeful Authors miſſing, it is the Requeſt of the Directors, that any Perſon, who through Neglect or Accident may have any Book or Books, bearing the Name of *Redwood Library*, in their Poſſeſſion, would return them to the Librarian, at the Library Houſe, on Wedneſday at 3 o'Clock of ſome Week, as early as may be convenient; as they wiſh to have a complete Catalogue made of the Books, and hope that the Library will ſoon be on a reputable Footing.
By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PATTEN, *Librarian.*
Newport, Oct 11, 1797.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined,
and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,
A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.
BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Joſeph Finch
Has juſt Imported from Bourdeaux,
COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taſte; which he will diſpoſe of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholeſale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All thoſe who would wiſh to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the ſame, at the Houſe of the Importer.
Alſo—Twice laid CORDAGE.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

FOR SALE,
The valuable Eſtate in Thames-ſtreet, now occupied by Mr. Robert Lawton, together with the adjoining Lot extending Eaſterly to Clark Street. For Terms apply to
ROBERT ROGERS.
Newport, 23d October, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

By his Excellency
Arthur Fenner, Eſquire,
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly, of the State aforeſaid, at the Seſſion held on the laſt Wedneſday in October inſt. paſſed the following Act, *to wit:*——

"IT being the Duty of all Men humbly to confeſs their Sins, and to return their ſincere Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD for his manifold Bleſſings; and it having pleaſed the Supreme Ruler of all Things ſignally to favour the United States, in preſerving them from foreign Wars, and from inteſtine Commotions, in ſtrengthening the Bonds of their Union, and promoting in various Ways their national Proſperity; and it having alſo in his Mercy pleaſed him to Smile upon the Labours of this People, in giving them to reap in Abundance the Harveſt of his Bounty, and mercifully to ſtay the further Progreſs of malignant Diſeaſes, which in the Diſpenſations of his Providence had been permitted in ſome Degree to prevail.

"*BE it therefore Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted,* That THURSDAY, the Thirtieth Day of *November* next, be appointed a Day of publie THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, throughout this State; and it is recommended to the Inhabitants thereof, to aſſemble themſelves at their ſeveral Places of publis Worſhip, and humbly to acknowledge the manifold and undeſerved Bleſſings which it has pleaſed GOD to beſtow upon them, to return to him their fervent Thanks therefor, and humbly to pray for the Continuance of the ſame.

"*AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That it be recommended to the Inhabitants to refrain on ſaid Day from all ſervile Labour, and unbecoming Recreation: And that his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation accordingly."

I do therefore, purſuant to the above recited Act, iſſue this Proclamation, to make known the ſame, that the good People of this State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Providence, *this Thirtieth Day of* October, *in the Year of our* LORD, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-ſeven, and of Independence the Twenty-ſecond.*

Arthur Fenner.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

GOD ſave the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Turkiſh Anecdote—of recent Date.

A Captain of a trading ſhip, being not long ſince in the city of Conſtantinople, lodged at the houſe of a ſeafaring Turk.—One day he obſerved to the Muſſulman, that in all his walks through the immenſe city of Conſtantinople and its ſuburbs, he had not ſeen any thing like a jail, for the impriſonment of debtors.—"Chriſtian dog! (ſaid the diſciple of Mahomet) do you ſuppoſe we are ſo debaſed, as to copy the Nazarene policy! We take care to ſtrip a debtor of all his property, as far as it will go, to pay juſt debts—but there we leave him—we inſtantly turn him looſe, to begin the world again; but the believers in our prophet are above ſhutting up

their fellow man in caget; in order to harrafs, perfecute, and torment them? We make a diſtinction, between a man and a rat.—I have been in ſeveral Nazarene (Chriſtian) cities, and I never looked at a debtor's priſon without horror, as a place where a man is degraded to the condition of a rat."

NEW-YORK, November 6.

By the Ship Mary, Capt Allen arrived Yeſterday in 45 Days from London we have our regular Advices from that Quarter to the 8th of September inclusive—being Three Weeks later than our former Accounts

Two important Events are detaile in theſe Accounts and the other Information received by this Veſſel—

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PARIS,

AND THE FAILURE OF THE

NEGOCIATIONS AT LISLE.

OF *Lord Malmeſbury's Return*, we are informed by ſeveral gentlemen of reſpectability, arrived in the Mary; who agree in declaring that at the Downs on the 21ſt of September, they ſaw a London paper of the 20th, which contained an official letter from Mr. Dundas to the Lord Mayor of London, informing him that Lord Malmeſbury had arrived in town the preceding evening;—the negociations at Liſle having entirely ceaſed.

From this ſudden and conſiderable change in the complexion of affairs, we are once more involved in complete uncertainty, as to what may be the nature of the future operations in Europe. There are yet no poſitive accounts of a definitive Treaty between France and the Emperor; and conſiderable military operations are ſtill going on.

The Emperor, or his Britannic Majeſty, do not appear to be implicated in any league with the late overthrown party; and yet the abrupt departure of Lord Malmeſbury from Liſle, would lead us to ſuppoſe, certainly, that the events in Paris were unfavourably viewed.—In accounts of a prior date to this circumſtance, we notice that it was believed in Paris, that Ch. de la Croix was again to be brought into action; and from the complexion of his former intercourſe with Lord Malmeſbury, in his capacity of Secretary for foreign affairs, the Engliſh Editors had began to apprehend conſequences equally unfavourable.

Lord St. Vincent, was ſtill off Cadiz, and Admiral Duncan off the Texel. Six ſhips of the line were ordered to join otce the former, under the command of Admiral Sir J. hn O de, Vice Admiral Nelſon, who has retired upon a penſion.

The Preſident of the Dutch Convention has officially announced the rejection, by the people, of the new conſtitution.

CARNOT. There are no poſitive accounts of his death. It appears moſt likely he has been banniſhed with his colleagues.

Thibaudeau and Bonnier were the new Commiſſioners at Liſle—men who are ſtyled to have been of leſs accommodating views and manners than the former; another confirmation of the unfortunate reſult.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday laſt in Paris, with emotions which it is not eaſy to deſcribe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic intereſt in its conſequences, or of audacious character in its deſign, has ſcarcely a parallel ſince the commencement of the Revolution itſelf, and it is impoſſible to ſpeak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be aſſerted that there are occaſions in the political as well as phyſical combinations of life, when all principles muſt yield to imperious neceſſity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are ſet at defiance. The ſubſiſtion of this axiom is, all that the moſt odious tyranny demands for the juſtification of every exceſs; and it is certain that it is ſufficient to take from the moſt ſettled ſociety every aſſurance that it can frame for its own independence. With this ſhort obſervation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution of France. We ſhall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the Triumvirate has raiſed in juſtification of the meaſure ſo ſecretly contrived, and vigorouſly carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide, whether the circumſtances of the Republic were ſuch as to create the pretended neceſſity which ſupercedes all law; or whether it was merely a cabal of perſonal intereſts, in which a ſtruggle for aſcendancy is exalted into a ſhock for the deliverance of the people. The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the ſteady and impartial ſpectators of this aſtoniſhing ſcene, and a ſevere poſterity, free from all the paſſions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the fact. It is for us to furniſh the materials.

The blow was ſtruck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th September. The confuſion of dates from their new diviſion of the year, made our correſpondent call the 17th Fruct for, the 4th, when it ſhould have been the 3d of September. We yeſterday morning received the following papers up to the 21ſt Fructidor, or Thurſday laſt, to the 17th inclusive.

PARIS, 19th Fructidor, Sept. 5.

The exploſion has at laſt taken place. The events of yeſterday are of the greateſt importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happened:

During the night of the 17th, the commiſſion of inſpectors with ſeveral members of both Councils, had aſſembled in the hall of 500 at the Tuilleries. At midnight General Lamoine (others ſay Moulin) appeared at the gate of the Pont-tournant which leads into the Garden of the Thuilleries from the ſquare of the revolution, at the head of a conſiderable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refuſed him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legiſlative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the ſame time declaring againſt their commander, the gate was opened, and Ramel arreſted.—The general then proceeded to the Manege, where the members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de l'Oiſe, Pichegru, Willot, and ſeveral others, all of which he immediately arreſted. Pichegru and Willot made ſome reſiſtance, but were immediately arreſted and diſarmed—it is even ſaid, that Pichegru is grievouſly wounded. At the ſame time Barthelemy was arreſted at the directory; but Carnot had contrived to make his eſcape.

Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the ſquare of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the moſt conſiderable poſts of the city occupied by ſtrong detachments of troops, with cannon.

In the mean while General Angereau repaired to the barracks where the grenadiers of the Legiſlative Body were quartered, and, having aſſembled them, aſked them if they would follow him, to which they all anſwered with one voice, Yes. They then demanded to ſee their ci-devant commander Ramel, and degraded him by pulling off his epaulets, and then marched to offer their ſervices to the Directory.

The walls were covered with different papers poſted up by order of the Directory; copies of which you will find in the enclosed Redacteur.

At ſeven the arreſted deputies were conveyed in ſix or ſeven carriages to the temple.

At ten in conſequence of an adverriſement poſted on the doors of both Councils the Council of Five Hundred aſſembled at the Odeon, the ancient French Theatre near the Directory, and the Elders at the ſchool of Surgery, not far from thence.

During the whole day the bridges and chief poſts were guarded by the troops; the ſtreets, eſpecially about the Directory and the Councils, were crouded with incredible numbers of inquiſitive perſons, who ſeemed to be guided by no other motive than curioſity. Not the leaſt outrage was committed, and the utmoſt order and tranquillity reigned in every part of the city.

At ſix in the evening the Directory anſwered the meſſage of the Council of Five Hundred, by ſending papers relative to the conſpiracy. (Theſe papers we have already mentioned.)

During the night, the commiſſion of five made a report on the meaſures to be adopted in the preſent conjuncture, and propoſed a project of a reſolution, which you will find in the Moniteur.

The only uneaſineſs now entertained is from the friends of the conſtitution of '93 or, if you will, the Mountaineers: but it is aſſured that the Directory had poſitively refuſed to employ them.

The barriers ſtill remain ſhut. It is preſumed that there are 12 or 15 000 troops at Paris, while all the iſſues from that city are completely blocked up by 25 000 men, diſtributed around at the diſtance of 5 leagues ſo that it is impoſſible for any perſon to eſcape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some ſay he has ſhot himſelf, while others pretend he was killed by ſome people who attempted to arreſt him.

It is one o'clock. Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the Sentinelle. "One Perotteau, a gun ſmith, Rue Croix des petits Champs has been arreſted. This villain has confeſſed on his examination, that the Royal commiſſioners of Louis XVIII. had purchaſed from him ſeven hundred muſkets on bonds ſigned with the initial letter R . . . e. The whole has been ſeized and confiſcated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central."

20th Fructidor, Sept. 6.

Never ſince the beginning of the Revolution was a plan carried on with more caution, or executed with more celerity, than the famous meaſure taken by the Directory, on the 18th inſt. This will appear evident to any perſon who conſiders that the majority of the Directory, while they were preparing every thing for ſuch an important blow, had to baffle the vigilance not only of their colleagues, Carnot (a man of ſuperior abilities) and Barthelemy, but alſo to deceive the numerous ſpies employed by their enemies in both councils. So great was the ſecrecy with which all their meaſures were concerted, that they had actually marched a conſiderable body of troops (ſome ſay 20,000 men) into Paris, ſurrounded that city on every ſide, at the diſtance of 5 leagues, occupied every important poſt, and arreſted their enemies, within the ſpace of two hours, without any one's having had previouſly the leaſt ſuſpicion of the matter, and almoſt without noiſe. It was not known, till every thing was over. It is true that the anti Directorial journaliſts had repeatedly denounced to the public a plot, reſembling in ſome few particulars the plan executed by the Directory; but as they had been often obliged to retract their aſſertions, and to invent reaſons, in order to explain why the execution had been deferred, they at laſt fell into the predicament of the lying ſhepherd in the fable—nobody believed them when they told the truth. So united were the preparatives taken by the Directory, that the priſoners of the temple had been removed the day before, and that houſe of detention cleared for the reception of the members who were to be arreſted.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

Preſident Simeon.

The cannon of allarm had aſſembled at a very early hour nearly 200 Members in the uſual place of the ſittings. General Angereau arrived; he announced that he was charged with the execution of an arret of the Executive Directory. By this arret the Directory conſidering that imperious and irreſiſtable circumſtances prevented the Councils from continuing to meet in the Hall which they had hitherto occupied, invited them to repair, the Council of Five Hundred to the Odeon, and that of the Anciens to the School of Health.

A Member.—The Directory have no right to change at their will the place of our ſittings. We will only yield to force.

General Angereau ordered the troops to advance. The Hall was inſtantly evacuated.—Aubry was arreſted in the midſt of his colleagues. Menaces, oaths, imprecations are heard. They are ſoon appeaſed. Tranquility reigned, the hall was emptied.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

18 Fructidor—Sept. 4.

The Executive Directory, appriſed that the malcontents are attempting to form a point of union in the adminiſtration at preſent eſtabliſhed at Paris, decrees the following in virtue of the 196th article of the Conſtitution:

I. The members of the central adminiſtration of the Department of the Seine, and thoſe of the Municipal adminiſtrations of the twelve circles of Paris, are proviſionally ſuſpended from all their functions.

II. Till the ſuſpenſion is taken off, they are prohibited to aſſemble under the penalties enacted by the 6th article of the 5th ſection of the ſecond part of the penal code.

III. The central Bureau alone remains in the exerciſe of its functions.

IV. The Commiſſioners of the Directory of theſe adminiſtrations ſhall ſuperintend the execution of this decree, which ſhall be immediately notified and publiſhed.

The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

"Citizens,

"Royalty has juſt threatened the conſtitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year ſhaken by their dark manœuvres all the foundations of the Republic, they thought that they were ſufficiently powerful to conſummate its deſtruction. They thought themſelves ſufficiently protected to venture to aim its firſt attacks againſt the ſupreme depoſitaries of the Executive Directory. Arms were daily diſtributed to the conſpirators; and all Paris knows that one of the diſtributors was arreſted with a great number of bands, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards ſtamped Legiſlative Body, and marked with an R. were circulated, in order to ſerve as rallying ſigns to the conſpirators, charged with the office of maſſacreing the Directory, and the deputies faithful to the cauſe of the people.

"A great number of emigrants, cut throats of Lyons, and brigands of La Vendee, attracted hither by the intrigues of royaliſm, and the tender intereſt publicly laviſhed upon them without fear, attacked the poſts which ſurrounded the Executive Directory; but the vigilance of the government, and the chiefs of the armed force, fruſtrated their criminal efforts.

"The Executive Directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manœuvres of the Royaliſts. You will ſhudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into againſt the ſafety of every one of you, againſt your property, againſt your deareſt rights, againſt your moſt ſacred poſſeſſions; and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preſerved by the maintenance of the conſtitution. So many triumphs had already crowned the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution.—Your generals and your intrepid defenders had ſurrounded it with their immortal trophies. At the ſame of their victories, agriculture and commerce reſumed their activity, public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and ſecurity began to ſpring up in every heart, and this is the moment which has been pitched upon to rekindle your animoſities, to propagate ſuperſtition, to re-organiſe the power of fanaticiſm, to ſow doubts and alarms in every breaſt by opening new avenues for the return of the emigrants, to ſhake the guarantee of public contracts; to give the ſignal of civil war, and to retard, by the hopes with which foreign nations were inſpired, the ſo much wiſhed concluſion of peace with our external foes, honorable and ſolid, worthy of the triumphs of the French people and of their generoſity. No, you will not loſe the fruits of your long ſacrifices, you will riſe indignantly againſt thoſe baſe emigrants, the authors of our calamities, of all our agitations, of all our ſufferings. You will arm yourſelves to ſtop their deſigns, and to defend againſt their attacks your perſons, your property, and your rights. But beware of agitations. Do not diſgrace the moſt glorious of cauſes by the exceſſes of anarchy juſtly abhorred. Reſpect property. Let not an ill directed patriotic impulſe throw you into a fatal confuſion. Obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government. Rely upon the vigilance of your magiſtrates, and upon the exertions of your legiſlators, who have remained faithful to the cauſe of the people.—Patriotiſm will reſume, all its energy, the conſtitution all its force, the nation all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fulleſt extent, liberty, happineſs, and tranquillity.

PROCLAMATION.

Article 1. Every perſon who ſhall propoſe the reſtoration of royalty, the eſtabliſhment of the Conſtitution of 1793. or to place any of the family of Orleans on the Throne, ſhall be inſtantly ſhot.

2. Perſons and property ſhall be protected. Every perſon who ſhall commit any act of pillage ſhall be put to death immediately upon detection.

3 The General commanding the 17th diviſion is entruſted with the ſtrict execution of this decree, which ſhall be publiſhed in the form of a proclamation, printed and ſtuck up in Paris.

The Executive Directory, conſidering the motives which for a moment prevent the members of the two Councils from repairing to the ordinary halls of their ſittings, and conſidering the urgent neceſſity which requires that their labors ſhould experience no interruption, decrees as follows:

1. Thoſe who occupy the Hall of the Odeon and School of Health, are required, under pain of rebellion, inſtantly to give them up for the uſe of the Repreſentatives of the People, under reſerve of an indemnification.

2. The Miniſter of the Interior ſhall take meaſures for the execution of this decree.

21 Fructidor, Sept. 7.

Yeſterday the barriers were opened, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges. Places of public reſort, ſuch as the Palais Royal, the garden of the Thuilleries, &c. are as crowded as ever, coaches and cabriolets roll about the ſtreets as uſual. In ſhort, every thing wears the aſpect of the greateſt tranquillity.

The Journal des Hommes Libres ſays that the Directory has ordered 12000 men more to march to Paris.

The names of the conſpirators who have been committed to the Temple are,—Pichegru, Bourdon de L'Oiſe, Dumolard, Villaus, Dumas Piette, Rembaud, Diſbennieres Philé Delleville, Gil Deſmolieres, Ramel, Bailly, D'Anglas, General Willot, Cammille Jourdan, Boiſſot, Cadroy, Rovere, and Maſſet.

LONDON, September 25.

Yeſterday evening an expreſs reached our office from Dover, with the Paris Gazettes to Tueſday laſt, the 12th inſt. inclusive. They were brought to Dover by a Daniſh veſſel with paſſengers. It was with much concern we mention the loſs of Meſſrs. Brookes and Magſtra, King's meſſengers, who in attempting to land at Calais, on Tueſday night, in an open boat from the Diana Packet, were overſet by the violence of the ſurf, and, together with a ſailor, were drowned. The deſpatches for Lord Malmeſbury are ſuppoſed to be ſunk with them; and we fear the delay that muſt be occaſioned by duplicates being ſent will occaſion ſome delay to the negociation. Two other meſſengers are to be ſent off this day.

The above Journals contain ſome other intereſting news, as far as regards the fate of the baniſhed Deputies, the election of the two new Directors, and the line of politics which we may preſume General Moreau to have taken. We learn that the deputies ſentenced to tranſportation, including Barthelemy, the Ex Director, were ſent off from Paris on the night of the 9th inſt. in carriages, under a ſtrong eſcort, commanded by gen. Dutertre, who was authoriſed to call in the armed force in caſe of need. They took the road towards Orleans, and are to be embarked at Rochfort—ſome ſay for the iſland of Madagaſcar, but others for Africa.

The new Directors are Merlin, of Douay, and Francois de Neufchateau.

PICHEGRU

Is ſaid to have told the Prince of Conde, he would leave nothing unfiniſhed.—"I do not wiſh to be the third Vol. of La Fayette and Dumourier."

The charge againſt Pichegru is, that he, bribed by the Prince of Conde, was to place Louis XVIII. on the Throne, and who in return, was to be made Marſhal of France, and Governor of Alſace.—To have the Signoriſhip, with the Park—a million of livres in ready money, and a penſion of 200,000 a year—with the eſtate called the Terre d'Arbois, which was to take his name.

BOSTON, November 11.

On Wedneſday arrived here the ſhip Martha, Capt. Adam Babcock in 34 days from London. Through the polite attention of Capt. B. we have been favoured with papers to Oct. 3, from which we extract the following

Declaration againſt the EMPEROR;

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the French Nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th Vendemaire next, Oct. 6.

THE 18th *Fructidor* [Sept 4] impoſed ſilence on the orators of *London*, who were ſtationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, preſſed to explain himſelf in a poſitive manner as to the firſt object of his legation, ſet off on return for England. On her ſide, *Auſtria* ſuffers herſelf to be directed by the Cabinet of *St. James's*, which labours inceſſantly to diſtract Europe and foment troubles on the Continent. The Emperor ſhews the wiſh of his States and

Here,

their fellow man in cages; in order to harrafs, perfecute, and torment them? We make a diſtinction, between a man and a rat.—I have been in ſeveral Nazarene (Chriſtian) cities, and I never looked at a debtor's priſon without horror, as a place where a man is degraded to the condition of a rat."

NEW-YORK, November 6.

By the Ship Mary, Capt Allen arrived Yeſterday in 45 Days from London we have our regular Advices from that Quarter to the 8th of September inclusive—being Three Weeks later than our former Accounts

Two important Events are detaile in theſe Accounts and the other Information received by this Veſſel—

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PARIS,

AND THE FAILURE OF THE

NEGOCIATIONS AT LISLE.

Of Lord Malmeſbury's Return, we are informed by ſeveral gentlemen of reſpectability, arrived in the Mary; who agree in declaring that at the Downs on the 21ſt of September, they ſaw a London paper of the 20th, which contained an official letter from Mr. Dundas to the Lord Mayor of London, informing him that Lord Malmeſbury had arrived in town the preceding evening;—the negociations at Liſle having entirely ceaſed.

From this ſudden and conſiderable change in the complexion of affairs, we are once more involved in complete uncertainty, as to what may be the nature of the future operations in Europe. There are yet no poſitive accounts of a definitive Treaty between France and the Emperor; and conſiderable military operations are ſtill going on.

The Emperor, or his Britannic Majeſty, do not appear to be implicated in any league with the late overthrown party; and yet the abrupt departure of Lord Malmeſbury from Liſle, would lead us to ſuppoſe, certainly, that the events in Paris were unfavourably viewed.—In accounts of a prior date to this circumſtance, we notice that it was believed in Paris, that Ch. de la Croix was again to be brought into action; and from the complexion of his former intercourſe with Lord Malmeſbury, in his capacity of Secretary for foreign affairs, the Engliſh Editors had began to apprehend conſequences equally unfavourable.

Lord St. Vincent, was ſtill off Cadiz, and Admiral Duncan off the Texel. Six ſhips of the line were ordered to reinforce the former, under the command of Admiral Sir John Orde, Vice Admiral Nelſon, who has returned upon a penſion.

The Preſident of the Dutch Convention has officially announced the rejection, by the people, of the new conſtitution.

CARNOT. There are no poſitive accounts of his death. It appears moſt likely he has been banſhed with his colleagues.

Thiebard and Bonnier were the new Commiſſioners at Liſle—men who are ſtyled to have been of leſs accommodating views and manners than the former; another confirmation of the unfortunate reſult.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday laſt in Paris, with emotions which it is not eaſy to deſcribe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic intereſt in its conſequences, or of audacious character in its deſign, has ſcarcely a parallel ſince the commencement of the Revolution itſelf, and it is impoſſible to ſpeak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be aſſerted that there are occaſions in the political as well as phyſical combinations of life, when all principles muſt yield to imperious neceſſity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are ſet at defiance. The admiſſion of this axiom is, all that the moſt odious tyranny demands for the juſtification of every excels; and it is certain that it is ſufficient to take from the moſt ſettled ſociety every aſſurance that it can frame for its own independence. With this ſhort obſervation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution of France. We ſhall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the Triumvirate has ſaid in juſtification of the meaſure ſo ſecretly contrived, and vigorouſly carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide, whether the circumſtances of the Republic were ſuch as to create the pretended neceſſity which ſuperceded all law; or whether it was merely a cabal of perſonal intereſts, in which a ſtruggle for aſcendancy is exalted into a ſhock for the deliverance of the people. The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the ſteady and impartial ſpectators of this aſtoniſhing ſcene, and a ſevere poſterity, free from all the paſſions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the fact. It is for us to furniſh the materials.

The blow was ſtruck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th September. The confuſion of dates from their new diviſion of the year, made our correſpondents call the 17th Fructidor, the 4th, when it ſhould have been the 31ſt of September. We yeſterday morning received the following letters up to the 22d Fructidor, or Thurſday laſt, to the 17th inclusive.

PARIS, 19th Fructidor, Sept. 5.

The exploſion has at laſt taken place. The events of yeſterday are of the greateſt importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happened:

During the night of the 17th, the commiſſion of inſpectors with ſeveral members of both Councils, had aſſembled in the hall of the 500 at the Thuilleries. At midnight General Lamoine (others ſay Moulin) appeared at the gate of the Pont-tournant which leads into the Garden of the Thuilleries from the ſquare of the revolution, at the head of a conſiderable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refuſed him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legiſlative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the ſame time declaring againſt their commander, the gate was opened, and Ramel arreſted.—The general then proceeded to the Manege, where the members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de l'Oiſe, Pichegru, Willot, and ſeveral others, all of which he immediately arreſted. Pichegru and Willot made ſome reſiſtance, but were immediately arreſted and diſarmed—it is even ſaid, that Pichegru is grievouſly wounded. At the ſame time Barthelemy was arreſted at the directory; but Carnot had contrived to make his eſcape.

Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the ſquare of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries; and the moſt conſiderable poſts of the city occupied by ſtrong detachments of troops, with cannon.

In the mean while General Angereau repaired to the barracks where the grenadiers of the Legiſlative Body were quartered, and, having aſſembled them, aſked them if they would follow him, to which they all anſwered with one voice, Yes. They then demanded to ſee their ci-devant commander Ramel, and degraded him by pulling off his epaulets, and then marched to offer their ſervices to the Directory.

The walls were covered with different papers poſted up by order of the Directory; copies of which you will find in the enclosed Redacteur.

At ſeven the arreſted deputies were conveyed in ſix or ſeven carriages to the temple.

At 12, in conſequence of an advertiſement poſted on the doors of both Councils the Council of Five Hundred aſſembled at the Odeon, the ancient French Theatre near the Directory, and the Elders at the ſchool of Surgery, not far from thence.

During the whole day the bridges and chief poſts were guarded by the troops; the ſtreets, eſpecially about the Directory and the Councils, were crouded with incredible numbers of inquiſitive perſons, who ſeemed to be guided by no other motive than curioſity. Not the leaſt outrage was committed, and the utmoſt order and tranquillity reigned in every part of the city.

At ſix in the evening the Directory ſent to the meſſage of the Council of Five Hundred, by ſending papers relative to the conſpiracy. (Theſe papers we have already mentioned.)

During the night, the commiſſion of five made a report on the meaſures to be adopted in the preſent conjuncture, and propoſed a project of a reſolution, which you will find in the Moniteur.

The only uneaſineſs now entertained is from the friends of the conſtitution of '93 or, if you will, the Mountaineers: but it is aſſured that the Directory had poſitively refuſed to employ them.

The barriers ſtill remain ſhut. It is preſumed that there are 18 or 15,000 troops at Paris, while all the iſſues from that city are completely blocked up by 25,000 men, diſtributed around at the diſtance of 5 leagues ſo that it is impoſſible for any perſon to eſcape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some ſay he has ſhot himſelf, while others pretend he was killed by ſome people who attempted to arreſt him.

It is one o'clock. Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the Sentinelle. "One Perotteau, a gun ſmith, Rue Croix des petits Champs has been arreſted. This villain has confeſſed on his examination, that the Royal commiſſioners of Louis XVIII. had purchaſed from him ſeven hundred muſkets on bonds ſigned with the initial letter R . . . e. The whole has been ſeized and confiſcated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central."

20th Fructidor, Sept. 6.

Never ſince the beginning of the Revolution was a plan carried on with more caution, or executed with more celerity, than the famous meaſure taken by the Directory, on the 18th inſt. This will appear evident to any perſon who conſiders that the majority of the Directory, while they were preparing every thing for ſuch an important blow, had to baffle the vigilance not only of their colleagues, Carnot (a man of ſuperior abilities) and Barthelemy, but alſo to deceive the numerous ſpies employed by their enemies in both councils. So great was the ſecrecy with which all their meaſures were concerted, that they had actually marched a conſiderable body of troops (ſome ſay 10,000 men) into Paris, ſurrounded that city on every ſide, at the diſtance of 5 leagues, occupied every important poſt, and arreſted their enemies, within the ſpace of two hours, without any one's having had previouſly the leaſt ſuſpicion of the matter, and almoſt without noiſe. It was not known, till every thing was over. It is true that the anti directorial journaliſts had repeatedly denounced to the public a plot, reſembling in ſome few particulars the plan executed by the Directory; but as they had been often obliged to retract their aſſertions, and to invent reaſons, in order to explain why the execution had been deferred, they at laſt fell into the predicament of the lying ſhepherd in the fable—nobody believed them when they told the truth. So united were the preparatives taken by the Directory, that the priſoners of the temple had been removed the day before, and that houſe of detention cleared for the reception of the members who were to be arreſted.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

President Simeon.

The cannon of allarm had aſſembled at a very early hour nearly 200 Members in the uſual place of the ſittings. General Angereau arrived; he announced that he was charged with the execution of an arret of the Executive Directory. By this arret the Directory conſidering that imperious and irreſiſtable circumſtances prevented the Councils from continuing to meet in the Hall which they had hitherto occupied, invited them to repair, the Council of Five Hundred to the Odeon, and that of the Ancients to the School of Health.

A Member.—The Directory have no right to change at their will the place of our Sittings. We will only yield to force.

General Angereau ordered the troops to advance. The Hall was inſtantly evacuated.—Aubry was arreſted in the midſt of his colleagues. Menaces, oaths, imprecations are heard. They are ſoon appeaſed. Tranquillity reigned, the hall was emptied.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

18 Fructidor—Sept. 4.

The Executive Directory, appriſed that the malcontents are attempting to form a point of union in the adminiſtration at preſent eſtabliſhed at Paris, decrees the following in virtue of the 196th article of the Conſtitution:

I. The members of the central adminiſtration of the Department of the Seine, and thoſe of the Municipal adminiſtrations of the twelve circles of Paris, are proviſionally ſuſpended from all their functions.

II. Till the ſuſpenſion is taken off, they are prohibited to aſſemble under the penalties enacted by the 6th article of the 5th ſection of the ſecond part of the penal code.

III. The central Bureau alone remains in the exerciſe of its functions.

IV. The Commiſſioners of the Directory of theſe adminiſtrations ſhall ſuperintend the execution of this decree, which ſhall be immediately notified and publiſhed.

The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

"Citizens,

"Royalty has juſt threatened the conſtitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year ſhaken by their dark manœuvres all the foundations of the Republic, they thought that they were ſufficiently powerful to conſummate its deſtruction. They thought themſelves ſufficiently protected to venture to aim its firſt attacks againſt the ſupreme depoſitaries of the Executive Directory. Arms were daily diſtributed to the conſpirators; and all Paris knows that one of the diſtributors was arreſted with a great number of bonds, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards ſtamped Legiſlative Body, and marked with an R. were circulated, in order to ſerve as rallying ſigns to the conſpirators, charged with the office of maſſacreing the Directory, and the deputies faithful to the cauſe of the people.

"A great number of emigrants, cut throats of Lyons, and brigands of La Vendée, attracted hither by the intrigues of royaliſm, and the tender intereſt publicly lavſhed upon them without fear, attacked the poſts which ſurrounded the Executive Directory; but the vigilance of the government, and the chiefs of the armed force, fruſtrated their criminal efforts.

"The Executive Directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manœuvres of the Royaliſts. You will ſhudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into againſt the ſafety of every one of you, againſt your property, againſt your deareſt rights, againſt your moſt ſacred puſſeſſions; and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preſerved by the maintenance of the conſtitution. So many triumphs had already crowned the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution.—Your generals and your intrepid defenders had ſurrounded it with their immortal trophies. At the ſame of their victories, agriculture and commerce reſumed their activity, public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and ſecurity began to ſpring up in every heart, and this is the moment which has been pitched upon to rekindle your animoſities, to propagate ſuperſtition, to re-organize the power of fanaticiſm, to ſow doubts and alarms in every breaſt by opening new avenues for the return of the emigrants, to ſhake the guarantee of public contracts; to give the ſignal of civil war, and to retard, by the hopes with which foreign nations were inſpired, the ſo much wiſhed concluſion of peace with our external foes, honorable and ſolid, worthy of the triumphs of the French people and of their generoſity. No, you will not loſe the fruits of your long ſacrifices, you will riſe indignantly againſt thoſe baſe emigrants, the authors of our calamities, of all our agitations, of all our ſufferings. You will arm yourſelves to ſtop their deſigns, and to defend againſt their attacks your perſons, your property, and your rights. But beware of agitations. Do not diſgrace the moſt glorious of cauſes by the exceſſes of anarchy juſtly abhorred. Reſpect property. Let not an ill directed patriotic impulſe throw you into a fatal confuſion. Obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government. Rely upon the vigilance of your magiſtrates, and upon the exertions of your legiſlators, who have remained faithful to the cauſe of the people.—Patriotiſm will reſume, all its energy, the conſtitution all its force, the nation all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fulleſt extent, liberty, happineſs, and tranquillity.

PROCLAMATION.

Article 1. Every perſon who ſhall propoſe the reſtoration of royalty, the eſtabliſhment of the Conſtitution of 1793, or to place any of the family of Orleans on the Throne, ſhall be inſtantly ſhot.

2. Perſons and property ſhall be protected. Every perſon who ſhall commit any act of pillage ſhall be put to death immediately upon detection.

3. The General commanding the 17th diviſion is entruſted with the ſtrict execution of this decree, which ſhall be publiſhed in the form of a proclamation, printed and ſtuck up in Paris.

The Executive Directory, conſidering the motives which for a moment prevent the members of the two Councils from repairing to the ordinary halls of their ſittings, and conſidering the urgent neceſſity which requires that their labors ſhould experience no interruption, decrees as follows:

1. Thoſe who occupy the Hall of the Odeon and School of Health, are required, under pain of rebellion, inſtantly to give them up for the uſe of the Repreſentatives of the People, under reſerve of an indemnification.

2. The Miniſter of the Interior ſhall take meaſures for the execution of this decree.

21 Fructidor, Sept. 7.

Yeſterday the barriers were opened, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges. Places of public reſort, ſuch as the Palais Royal, the garden of the Thuilleries, &c. are as crowded as ever, coaches and cabriolets roll about the ſtreets as uſual. In ſhort, every thing wears the aſpect of the greateſt tranquillity.

The Journal des Hommes Libres ſays that the Directory has ordered 12000 men more to march to Paris.

The names of the conſpirators who have been committed to the Temple are,—Pichegru, Bourdon de L'Oiſe, Dumolard, Villau, Dumas Piatte, Rimbault, Defbennieres Phil. Delleville, Gil Deſmolieres, Ramel, Bailly, D'Anglas, General Willot, Commiſſ. Jourdan, Briſſot, Cadroy, Rovere, and Maſſet.

LONDON, September 15.

Yeſterday evening an expreſs reached our office from Dover, with the Paris Gazettes to Tueſday laſt, the 12th inſt. inclusive. They were brought to Dover by a Daniſh veſſel with paſſengers. It was with much concern we mention the loſs of Meſſrs. Brookes and Magra, King's meſſengers, who in attempting to land at Calais, on Tueſday night, in an open boat from the Diana Packet, were overſet by the violence of the ſurf, and, together with a ſailor, were drowned. The deſpatches for Lord Malmeſbury are ſuppoſed to be ſunk with them; and we fear the delay that muſt be occaſioned by duplicates being ſent will occaſion ſome delay to the negociation. Two other meſſengers are to be ſent off this day.

The above Journals contain ſome other intereſting news, as far as regards the fate of the baniſhed Deputies, the election of the two new Directors, and the line of politics which we may preſume General Moreau to have taken. We learn that the deputies ſentenced to tranſportation, including Barthelemy, the Ex Director, were ſent off from Paris on the night of the 9th inſt. in carriages, under a ſtrong eſcort, commanded by gen. Duteſtre, who was authoriſed to call in the armed force in caſe of need. They took the road towards Orleans, and are to be embarked at Rochfort—ſome ſay for the iſland of Madagaſcar, but others for Africa.

The new Directors are Merlin, of Douay, and Francois de Neufchateau.

PICHEGRU

Is ſaid to have told the Prince of Conde, he would leave nothing unfiniſhed.—"I do not wiſh to be the third Vol. of La Fayette and Dumourier."

The charge againſt Pichegru is, that he, bribed by the Prince of Conde, was to place Louis XVIII. on the Throne, and who in return, was to be made Marſhal of France, and Governor of Alſace.—To have the Signoriſhip, with the Park—a million of livres in ready money, and a penſion of 200,000 a year—with the eſtate called the Terre d'Arbois, which was to take his name.

BOSTON, November 11.

On Wedneſday arrived here the ſhip Martha, Capt. Adam Babcock in 34 days from London. Through the polite attention of Capt. B. we have been favoured with papers to Oct. 3, from which we extract the following

Declaration againſt the EMPEROR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the French Nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th Vendemaire next, Oct. 6.

THE 18th *Fructidor* [Sept 4] impoſed ſilence on the orators of *London*, who were flatened in Paris. After that very memorable day, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, preſſed to explain himſelf in a poſitive manner as to the firſt object of his legation, ſet off on return for England. On her ſide, *Auſtria* ſuffers herſelf to be directed by the Cabinet of *St. James's*, which labours inceſſantly to diſtract Europe and foment troubles on the Continent. The Emperor ſhews his wiſh of his States and

that of his Court; he refifts the Peace of which his fubjects are in need and confines himfelf exclufively to preparations for war. His armaments apprize us of what we ourfelves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to fubfcribe to the articles of Leoben is abufed; if, fpeaking conftantly of Peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French Nation, which merely fpeaks of war, becaufe it is defirous of peace, muft put itfelf in a condition to fupport its dignity; and the valour of its armies muft recover its advantages.—It is more efpecially eflential fully to convince the enemy, that there is no longer in France but one and a fole party, but one fentiment, but one intereft, that of a fovereign nation, which is fenfible of its greatnefs, and which wifhes to preferve its liberty. The Executive Directory is fwayed by no other motives than thefe. The Conftitutional law authorizes us to provide for the fafety of the ftate. It is pleafed to make you the judges of the reafons which determine it to employ this facred right. Your enemies who are not able to refift your courage have endeavoured to fubdue you by ftratagem. They deceived you by the fhow of the negociation. If they had been fincerely defirous of what they appeared to feek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory haftened to ftop the progrefs of the French armies. It gave itfelf up with fincerity to the hope of the good underftanding which dazzled its fight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to poffefs of caufing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happinefs in peace as fhe had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progrefs of our victories, what did our enemies wifh? To gain time, to foment among you inteftine divifions, and to take the advantage of what would refult from them, to caufe Frenchmen to maffacre each other, until they fhould be enabled to fall on the remnant of population, to divide among themfelves the fhreds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the lift of nations. Republican good faith could not have fufpected this fnare of the policy of Courts; you muft, however, have feen, Citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public Functionaries compofed the auxiliary army which fought in the bofom of France for your moft cruel enemies. They had called hither fwarms of thofe barbarous Emigrants who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of thofe fanatical prieits who are fkilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homocidal piety. The national tribune no longer refounded unlefs with the voices of the deputies of Auftria and England, calumniating your defenders, infulting your Generals, employing themfelves in paralifing your Government, and reducing it gradually to the abfolute nullity which correfponded fo well with their Royal inftructions, and with the views of their conftituents. At length the veil is torn off; the partizans of the foreign Courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the Republic is in the hands of the republicans; and the people of France have French Repreferitatives.—Citizens, in thefe circumftances, what courfe ought your Magiftrates to purfue? Animated by a fincere wifh to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to fay, a folid peace, agreeable to her intereits, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulfe the pretenfions and elude the frauds of the Cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indecifive tardinefs of the Cabinet of Vienna, and to free Auftria herfelf from Engliih influence, the only real obftacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negociate, hold themfelves in an hoftile ftate, their example forces you again to take up arms, and abfolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories, are about to be the inevitable refult of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war be a fcourge which cannot be too much detefted, but the horror of which fall on thofe by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts againft thofe who fhed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces wafte without a neceffity; if the author of an iniquitous war be refponfible for the death of the men who are killed, for the deftruction of the cottages which are burned, for the lofs of commerce which enfues, for the proviiions which are deftroyed, for the violences, diforders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if thofe who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext, and without reafon, are ferocious monfters, unworthy the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cauie to be laid wafte, but of the whole human race:—you, who have for fix years been forced to fight for your independence! you, on whom certain perfidious men endeavoured to beftow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propofe and hear the words of peace! you will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and juftice addrefs to your enemies. In returning, againft your will, to the bloody career from which you had drawn yourfelves you may proteft in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witnefs the juftice of the cauie you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms, without ceafing to be defirous of peace. Your Government perfeveres in offering it on the conditions which appeared to it to be meet and compatible.—perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to refume, will fuffice to obtain a conient to thefe conditions; but if they fhould be refufed, you will maintain the honour and the laws of the Republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to fecure its rights, and to preferve its glory, that the Executive Power recalls to their ftandards, all the foldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any caufe whatever. The Executive Directory accordingly enjoins its Commiffioners ftationed in the departments, to cauie to be executed, without delay, and without reftriction, the laws of 4 Frimaire and 4 Nivofe, of the fourth year, together with the refolutions of 4 Ventofe, and the fubfequent ones, and to cauie all the foldiers and requifitions whatever, who are now at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (October 6.)——

Frenchmen, it is neceffary that at this epoch your armies fhould be complete, that they fhould be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible afpect fhould inftantly command that glorious peace, which for fix months paft ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs. The Executive Directory refolves, that the above Proclamation fhall be printed, folemnly publifhed, and fixed up at all the communes of the Republic, by its Commiffioners ftationed at the central departmental adminiftrations; and the War Miniiter fhall take all the neceffary meafures for its fpeedy execution, of which he fhall give an account every three days to the Directory.

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, *Prefident.*
LEGARDE, *Secretary General.*

September 30.

The ci-devant Dutchefs of Orleans, the Prince de Conti, and Madame de Bourbon, fet off laft night for Spain, whither they are to be baniihed.—The firft of thefe perfons will receive for herfelf and her children 100,000 francs, and each of the latter 50,000. Government have permitted them to take with them whoever they may think fit.

All the Editors and Printers of the proicribed Journals have been committed to prifon, preparatory to their trial, and the Preis is placed under the fuperintendance of the Police. There ore, all the public intelligence from Paris, hereafter, will come through the partial channel of the Directorial preffes.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 7th inft. mentions, that "Moreau had been invited to Paris by the Directory; and that on the 6th inft. he was arrefted at St. Dennis, on his route to the capital.—Moreau, one of the greateft heroes of modern times, and the bofom friend of Pichegru, was, when at the head of his army, viewed by the Directory with much jealoufy and fear. They knew that his political fentiments correfponded with thofe of Pichegru; and that they dreaded his great popularity among the foldiers."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

Wednefday morning Sir Robert Liiton fat out on a viiit to General Waihington, at Mount Vernon, from whence he intends to proceed to Norfolk.

Sylvanus Bourne, Efq; Conful General to the Batavian Republic, with his lady, failed from Chefter on Sunday laft, in the fhip Phœnix, for Amfterdam.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

A letter from Charleiton, dated the 17th ult. informs, that a large Engliih fhip bound from Jamaica to London, in a very fevere gale of wind laft month was difmafted and arrived off the bar a few days fince; but the wind blowing very hard fhe was unable to get up but has been lying down juft below the light houfe. This day, about 9 o'clock, a privateer fchooner (French) has come in over the bar, has fet the fhip on fire, and fhe has burnt down to the water's edge. The Governor has ordered three companies of 150 men each, to go down with two fchooners, and attempt to bring the privateer in. The confequence we know not.—Two other fhips arrived in diftrefs, a few days fince, that failed in company with the fhip.

The famous Gen. HOCHE is dead. It was fufpected he was poiioned; but on opening his body, no indications of it were difcovered.

NEWPORT, November 14.

The feveral Officers of the Treafury Department are returned to Philadelphia, and again opened their Offices at the ufual places. As alfo thofe of the War Department.

Laft Week arrived here the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. R. Robinfon, from Bourdeaux, on the 24th Oct. in Lat. 42, 3. Long. 59 0, W. fpoke the Ship Civil, from New York bound to Liverpool, out 7 Days.——47th, in Lat. 41, 13, N. Long. 61, 27 W. fpoke the Ship Cleopatra, Capt George Lawrence, from Lifbon bound to Philadelphia, out 68 Days, in Diitreis for Want of Proviiions, which Capt. Robinfon fupplied him with.

On Sunday laft arrived here the Ship George and Mary, Capt. S. Lawton, in 77 Days from Peterfburgh. Oct. 19th, in Lat. 43, 45, Long. 56 0, Capt. Lawton fpoke the Ship Triton, Capt. Huffy, of New Bedford, 10 Days from New York bound to ——. 29th, in Lat. 43 30, Long. 62, 50 fpoke the Brig Reiolution of Exeter, Capt. Chamberlain, from Portfmouth (N. H.) bound to Surinam, out 5 Days, all well.

DIED.]—In England, Mrs. GODWIN—more known as Miis Wollftonecraft, the celebrated Authorefs of "The Rights of Women."

—At Pawtuxet, in Warwick, JAMES RHODES, Efq; in the 87th Year of his Age—a Gentleman highly eiteemed and reipected by all his Friends and Acquaintance.

—On Saturday laft, after a fhort but fevere Sickneis, Mrs. MARY HULL, Wife of Mr. Hanfon Hull, of this Town, in the 37th Year of her Age, and on Sunday following, her Remains were reipectfully depoiited in the Common Burying Ground.—She has left a tender Huiband, four young Children, and other Relatives and Friends, to lament her Death. It is a juft Tribute to her Memory to fay, that as a Wife and Mother fhe was truly affectionate—as a Siiter fhe was kind and endearing, and to her Friends fhe was fincere, delighting always in their Happineis. In the Diitreis fhe endured, there was an uncommon Degree of Firmneis exhibited, and when the trying Hour arrived, fhe met her Exit with Compoiure—

"*Calm when fhe look'd upon a Bed of Death,*
"*Calm in the Hour fhe yield her ftruit'ring Breath*
"*Calm when her God fent Nature's Summons due,*
"*Then turn'd and bid the fmiling World adieu,*
"*Then funk to reft the Soul's great Charge was given*
"*And Guardian Angels waft it into Heaven.*"

—On Sunday laft, Mrs. MARY PECKHAM Confort of Mr. Jeremiah Peckham, in the 30th Year of her Age.——Her Funeral will be this Afternoon, at Two o'Clock—which her Relatives and Friends are requeited to attend.

MARRIED.]—In Providence, Mr. JOHN FIELD jun. to Miis AMY LARKIN, Daughter of Mr. Joiiph Larkin.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
October Seiiion, A. D. 1797.

IT *is Voted and Reiolved*, That the Court of Common Pleas and General Seiiions of the Peace, which was to have been holden by Law at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the iecond Monday of November, A. D. 1797, be and hereby is adjourned to the Fourth Monday in the ifame Month, and then to convene:—That all Buiineis before ifaid Court be then and there taken up, heard and determined, in the ifame Manner as might be done at the ifaid ftated Term:—That Declarations be filed Twelve Days before, and Anfwers on or before the Firft Day of ifaid adjourned Term:—That all Jurors, who were by Notification to appear at the ifaid ftated Term, appear at the ifaid adjourned Term to be holden on the ifaid Fourth Monday of November; and that all Executions returnable at the ifaid ftated Term, be returned in the ifame Manner and at the ifame Time as if this Adjournment had not been ordered: *Provided*, That in all referred Cafes where, by the Rule of Court, the Referees were to have reported into the Clerk's Office, and Execution was to have iiiued as of the laft Term, ifuch Executions ifhall be returned to ifaid adjourned Term.

A true Copy: *Witneis,*
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diitrict of Newport, November 13.

ENTERED. *from*
Ship George & Mary, Lawton, St. Peterfburgh
Brig Maria, Wood, St Martins
Sloop Becca, Norris, Havanna
—— Nancy, Baker, New York
CLEARED, *for*
Brig Mary, Briggs, St. Sago
Sloop Venus, Brown, Norfolk
—— Eagle, Greene, Baltimore
—— Ceres, Turner, Ditto
—— Friendihip, Webiter, New York
—— Nancy, Borden, Boiton
—— Hiram, Prefbrey, Taunton
Schooner Rambler, Weaver, Charleiton
—— William, Eldridge, Do
—— Sally, Briggs Savanna

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY commodious HOUSE in Thames ifreet, four Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden, a Stable, Chaiie-Houie and Store. For further Information inquire of the Printer.

Newport, November 14th 1797.

MOSES JUDAH
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Shop, in Thames ifreet Four Doors South of the Brick Market,

A FRESH Supply of Prime Virginia, manufactured and inipected, iweet icented Negro Head TOBACCO, per Keg.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1797.

Sales at Auction.

ON FRIDAY, 17th Inftant, will be Sold, at GARDNER and DEAN's Office, at Half paft Nine:

100 Pieces India Cottons,
50 Ditto fine Shirting,
40 Ditto Bandannoes, beft Quality,
20 Ditto Jaconet and Book Muilins,
Blue, brown and drab Broadcloths,
Caiimeres,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Sattin Ribbons,
Hair Ribbons,
Bobbings,
15 Dozen Worfted Stockings,
10 Dozen Cotton Ditto,
2 Dozen Mens' Hats,
6 Dozen Bellows—

And a Variety of other Articles, for approved Notes at the Bank in 30, 60, and 90 Days.—Thoie who purchaie One Hundred Dollars 30 Days; Two Hundred 60; and Three Hundred 90 Days.

Newport, 14th Nov. 1797.

Chriftopher Fowler & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

FRENCH Brandy, 1ft, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and beft Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, Weft India and New England Rum, per Hogfhead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Cafk.

Gunpowder, Hyion, and Souchong Teas, per Cheft or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's beft, and No. 2 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Caiiia, per lb.

Currants per Cafk.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glafs per Box.

Beft Heart and Club German Steel, per Faggot or Bar.

White Lead and Spanifh Brown, per Cafk.

Houfe and Hearth Brufhes per Dozen.

A conftant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will fell on the moft moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 14 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Reipectfully acquaints his Cuftomers, and the Public in general, that he has juft received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ifreet, oppoiite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Aiiortment of DRY GOODS, ifuitable for the approaching Seaiion, conifiting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Caiimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veiting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaiticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteiirings; Taffaties &c. &c.

Alio, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying partly in South-Kingiton and partly in North-Kingiton, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres, well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be ifold, either in ifeparate Lots or together, as may beft ifuit Purchaiers.—Poiiiiion will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.

South Kingiton, Nov 9 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town Council of North-Kingiton, hath appointed us the Subicribers, Commiiioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eiiate of JOHN CLEAVLAND, Eiqr late of ifaid Town, deceaied, repreiented inifolvent. All Perions having any Demands againft ifaid Eiiate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ifame to either of us the Commiiioners, at our reipective Dwellings in ifaid Town, within ifix Months from this Date, being the Time limited by ifaid Council.

JAMES CONDON,
GEO THOMAS (*Son of Samuel*)

Thoie indebted to the above Eiiate, are deiired to make immediate Payment to

ALDRO CLEAVLAND, *Adminiiirator.*

North Kingiton, Oct 9 1797.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE, with a Garden and Stable, for which a generous Rent will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1797.

that of his Court; he refuſes the Peace of which his ſubjects are in need and confines himſelf exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments apprize us of what we ourſelves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to ſubſcribe to the articles of Leoben is abuſed; if, ſpeaking conſtantly of Peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French Nation, which merely ſpeaks of war, becauſe it is deſirous of peace, muſt put itſelf in a condition to ſupport its dignity; and the valour of its armies muſt recover its advantages.—It is more eſpecially eſſential fully to convince the enemy, that there is no longer in France but one and a ſole party, but one ſentiment, but one intereſt, that of a ſovereign nation, which is ſenſible of its greatneſs, and which wiſhes to preſerve its liberty. The Executive Directory is ſwayed by no other motives than theſe. The Conſtitutional law authorizes us to provide for the ſafety of the ſtate. It is pleaſed to make you the judges of the reaſons which determine it to employ this ſacred right. Your enemies who are not able to reſiſt your courage have endeavoured to ſubdue you by ſtratagem. They deceived you by the ſhow of the negociation. If they had been ſincerely deſirous of what they appeared to ſeek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory haſtened to ſtop the progreſs of the French armies. It gave itſelf up with ſincerity to the hope of the good underſtanding which dazzled its ſight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to poſſeſs of cauſing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happineſs in peace as ſhe had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progreſs of our victories, what did our enemies wiſh? To gain time, to foment among you inteſtine diviſions, and to take the advantage of what would reſult from them, to cauſe Frenchmen to maſſacre each other, until they ſhould be enabled to fall on the remnant of population, to divide among themſelves the fields of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the liſt of nations. Republican good faith could not have ſuſpected this ſnare of the policy of Courts; you muſt, however, have ſeen, Citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public Functionaries compoſed the auxiliary army which fought in the boſom of France for your moſt cruel enemies. They had called hither ſwarms of thoſe barbarous Emigrants who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of thoſe fanatical prieſts who are ſkilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homocidal piety. The national tribune no longer reſounded unleſs with the voices of the deputies of Auſtria and England, calumniating your defenders, inſulting your generals, employing themſelves in paraliſing your Government, and reducing it gradually to the abſolute nullity which correſponded ſo well with their Royal inſtructions, and with the views of their conſtituents. At length the veil is torn off; the partizans of the foreign Courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the Republic is in the hands of the republicans; and the people of France have French Repreſentatives.—Citizens, in theſe circumſtances, what courſe ought your Magiſtrates to purſue? Animated by a ſincere wiſh to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to ſay, a ſolid peace, agreeable to her intereſts, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulſe the pretenſions and elude the frauds of the Cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indeciſive tardineſs of the Cabinet of Vienna, and to free Auſtria herſelf from Engliſh influence, the only real obſtacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feighning to negociate, hold themſelves in an hoſtile ſtate, their example forces you again to take up arms, and abſolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories, are about to be the inevitable reſult of the ſuprure of the truce. Ah! if war be a ſcourge which cannot be too much deteſted, but the horror of which fall on thoſe by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts againſt thoſe who ſhed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waſte without a neceſſity; if the author of an iniquitous war be reſponſible for the death of the men who are killed, for the deſtruction of the cottages which are burned, for the loſs of commerce which enſues, for the proviſions which are deſtroyed, for the violences, diſorders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if thoſe who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext, and without reaſon, are ferocious monſters, unworthy the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cauſe to be laid waſte, but of the whole human race:—you, who have for ſix years been forced to fight for your independence! you, on whom certain perfidious men endeavoured to beſtow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propoſe and hear the words of peace! you will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and juſtice addreſs to your enemies. In returning, againſt your will, to the bloody career from which you had drawn yourſelves you may proteſt in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witneſs the juſtice of the cauſe you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms, without ceaſing to be deſirous of peace. Your Government perſeveres in offering it, on the conditions which appeared to it to be meet and compatible,—perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to reſume, will ſuffice to obtain a conſent to theſe conditions; but if they ſhould be refuſed, you will maintain the honour and the laws of the Republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to ſecure its rights, and to preſerve its glory, that the Executive Power recalls to their ſtandards, all the ſoldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cauſe whatever. The Executive Directory accordingly enjoins its Commiſſioners ſtationed in the departments, to cauſe to be executed, without delay, and without reſtriction, the laws of 4 Frimaire and 4 Nivoſe, of the fourth year, together with the reſolutions of 4 Ventoſe, and the ſubſequent ones, and to cauſe all the ſoldiers and requiſitions whatever, who are now at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (October 6.)——

Frenchmen, it is neceſſary that at this epoch your armies ſhould be complete, that they ſhould be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aſpect ſhould inſtantly command that glorious peace, which for ſix months paſt ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs. The Executive Directory reſolves, that the above Proclamation ſhall be printed, ſolemnly publiſhed, and fixed up at all the communes of the Republic, by its Commiſſioners ſtationed at the central departmental adminiſtrations; and the War Miniſter ſhall take all the neceſſary meaſures for its ſpeedy execution, of which he ſhall give an account every three days to the Directory.

(Signed)
REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, *Preſident.*
LEGARDE, *Secretary General.*

September 30.

The ci-devant Dutcheſs of Orleans, the Prince de Conti, and Madame de Bourbon, ſet off laſt night for Spain, whither they are to be baniſhed.—The firſt of theſe perſons will receive for herſelf and her children 100,000 francs, and each of the latter 50,000. Government have permitted them to take with them whoever they may think fit.

All the Editors and Printers of the proſcribed Journals have been committed to priſon, preparatory to their trial, and the Preſs is placed under the ſuperintendance of the Police. Therefore, all the public intelligence from Paris, hereafter, will come through the partial channel of the Directorial preſſes.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 7th inſt. mentions, that "Moreau had been invited to Paris by the Directory; and that on the 6th inſt. he was arreſted at St. Dennis, on his route to the capital.—Moreau, one of the greateſt heroes of modern times, and the boſom friend of Pichegru, was, when at the head of his army, viewed by the Directory with much jealouſy and fear. They knew that his political ſentiments correſponded with thoſe of Pichegru; and that they dreaded his great popularity among the ſoldiers."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

Wedneſday morning Sir Robert Liſton ſet out on a viſit to General Waſhington, at Mount Vernon, from whence he intends to proceed to Norfolk.

Sylvanus Bourne, Eſq; Conſul General to the Batavian Republic, with his lady, ſailed from Cheſter on Sunday laſt, in the ſhip Phœnix, for Amſterdam.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

A letter from Charleſton, dated the 17th ult. informs, that a large Engliſh ſhip bound from Jamaica to London, in a very ſevere gale of wind laſt month was diſmaſted and arrived off the bar a few days ſince; but the wind blowing very hard ſhe was unable to get up but has been lying down juſt below the light houſe. This day, about 9 o'clock, a privateer ſchooner (French) has come in over the bar, has ſet the ſhip on fire, and ſhe has burnt down to the water's edge. The Governor has ordered three companies of 150 men each, to go down with two ſchooners, and attempt to bring the privateer in. The conſequence we know not.—Two other ſhips arrived in diſtreſs, a few days ſince, that failed in company with the ſhip.

The famous Gen. HOCHE is dead. It was ſuſpected he was poiſoned; but on opening his body, no indications of it were diſcovered.

NEWPORT, November 14.

The ſeveral Officers of the Treaſury Department are returned to Philadelphia, and again opened their Offices at the uſual places. As alſo thoſe of the War Department.

Laſt Week arrived here the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. R. Robinſon, from Bourdeaux, on the 24th Oct. in Lat. 42, 3, Long. 59 0, W. ſpoke the Ship Civil, from New York bound to Liverpool, out 7 Days.——17th, in Lat. 41, 13, N. Long. 61, 27 W. ſpoke the Ship Cleopatra, Capt George Lawrence, from Liſbon bound to Philadelphia, out 68 Days, in Diſtreſs for Want of Proviſions, which Capt. Robinſon ſupplied him with.

On Sunday laſt arrived here the Ship George and Mary, Capt. S. Lawton, in 77 Days from Peterſburgh. Oct. 19th, in Lat. 43, 45, Long. 56 0, Capt. Lawton ſpoke the Ship Triton, Capt. Huſſy, of New Bedford, 10 Days from New York bound to ——. 29th, in Lat. 43 30, Long. 63, 50 ſpoke the Brig Reſolution of Exeter, Capt. Chamberlain, from Portſmouth (N. H.) bound to Surinam, out 5 Days, all well.

DIED.]—In England, Mrs. GODWIN—more known as Miſs Wollſtonecraft, the celebrated Authoreſs of "The Rights of Women."

—At Pawtuxet, in Warwick, JAMES RHODES, Eſq; in the 57th Year of his Age—a Gentleman highly eſteemed and reſpected by all his Friends and Acquaintance.

—On Saturday laſt, after a ſhort but ſevere Sickneſs, Mrs. MARY HULL, Wife of Mr. Hanſon Hull, of this Town, in the 37th Year of her Age, and on Sunday following, her Remains were reſpectfully depoſited in the Common Burying Ground.—She has left a tender Huſband, four young Children, and other Relatives and Friends, to lament her Death. It is a juſt Tribute to her Memory to ſay, that as a Wife and Mother ſhe was truly affectionate—as a Siſter ſhe was kind and endearing, and to her Friends ſhe was ſincere, delighting always in their Happineſs. In the Diſtreſs ſhe endured, there was an uncommon Degree of Firmneſs exhibited, and when the trying Hour arrived, ſhe met her Exit with Compoſure—

"*Calm when ſhe look'd upon a Bed of Death,*
"*Calm in the Hour ſhe yield her fluttʼring Breath*
"*Calm when her God ſent Nature's Summons due,*
"*Then turn'd and bid the ſmiling World adieu,*
"*Then ſunk to reſt the Soul's great Charge was given*
"*And Guardian Angels waft it into Heaven.*"

—On Sunday laſt, Mrs. MARY PECKHAM Conſort of Mr. Jeremiah Peckham, in the 30th Year of her Age.——Her Funeral will be this Afternoon, at Two o'Clock—which her Relatives and Friends are requeſted to attend.

MARRIED.]—In Providence, Mr. JOHN FIELD jun. to Miſs AMY LARKIN, Daughter of Mr. Joſeph Larkin.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
October Seſſion, A. D. 1797.

IT *is Voted and Reſolved*, That the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, which was to have been holden by Law at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the ſecond Monday of November, A. D. 1797, be and hereby is adjourned to the Fourth Monday in the ſame Month, and then to convene:—That all Buſineſs before ſaid Court be then and there taken up, heard and determined, in the ſame Manner as might be done at the ſaid ſtated Term:—That Declarations be filed Twelve Days before, and Anſwers on or before the Firſt Day of ſaid adjourned Term:—That all Jurors, who were by Notification to appear at the ſaid ſtated Term, appear at the ſaid adjourned Term to be holden on the ſaid Fourth Monday of November; and that all Executions returnable at the ſaid ſtated Term, be returned in the ſame Manner and at the ſame Time as if this Adjournment had not been ordered: *Provided*, That in all referred Caſes where, by the Rule of Court, the Referrees were to have reported into the Clerk's Office, and Execution was to have iſſued as of the laſt Term, ſuch Executions ſhall be returned to ſaid adjourned Term.

A true Copy: *Witneſs,*
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, November 13.

ENTERED.	*from*
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	St. Peterſburgh
Brig Maria, Wood,	St Martins
Sloop Becca, Norris,	Havanna
—— Nancy, Baker,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Mary, Biſſet,	St. Sago
Sloop Venus, Brown,	Norfolk
—— Eagle, Greene,	Baltimore
—— Ceres, Turner,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Webſter,	New-York
—— Nancy, Borden,	Boſton
—— Hiram, Preſbrey,	Taunton
Schooner Rambler, Weaver,	Charleſton
—— William, Eldridge,	Ditto
—— Sally, Briggs,	Savanna

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY commodious HOUSE, in Thames ſtreet, four Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden, a Stable, Chaiſe-Houſe and Store. For further Information inquire of the Printer.

Newport, November 14th 1797.

MOSES JUDAH
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Shop, in Thames ſtreet Four Doors South of the Brick Market,

A FRESH Supply of Prime Virginia, manufactured and inſpected, ſweet ſcented Negro Head TOBACCO, per Keg.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1797.

Sales at Auction.

ON FRIDAY, 17th Inſtant, will be Sold, at GARDNER and DEAN's Office, at Half paſt Nine:

100 Pieces India Cottons,
50 Ditto fine Shirting,
40 Ditto Bandannoes, beſt Quality,
20 Ditto Jaconet and Book Muſlins,
Blue, brown and drab Broadcloths,
Caſſimeres,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Sattin Ribbons,
Hair Ribbons,
Bobbings,
15 Dozen Worſted Stockings,
10 Dozen Cotton Ditto,
2 Dozen Mens' Hats,
6 Dozen Bellows—

And a Variety of other Articles, for approved Notes at the Bank in 30, 60, and 90 Days.—Thoſe who purchaſe One Hundred Dollars 30 Days; Two Hundred 60; and Three Hundred 90 Days.

Newport, 14th Nov. 1797.

Chriſtopher Fowler & Co.
Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

FRENCH Brandy, 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and beſt Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Caſk.

Gunpowder, Hyſon, and Souchong Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's beſt, and No. 2 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bags

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Caſſia, per lbs.

Currants per Caſk.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glaſs per Box.

Beſt Heart and Club German Steel, per Fagot or Bar.

White Lead and Spaniſh Brown, per Caſk.

Houſe and Hearth Bruſhes per Dozen.

A conſtant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will ſell on the moſt moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Corings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying partly in South-Kingſton and partly in North-Kingſton, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres, well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be ſold, either in ſeparate Lots or together, as may beſt ſuit Purchaſers.—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.

South Kingſton, Nov 9 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town Council of North-Kingſton, hath appointed us the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN CLEAVLAND, Eſq; late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ſame to either of us the Commiſſioners, at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Town, within ſix Months from this Date, being the Time limited by ſaid Council.

JAMES CONDON,
GEO THOMAS (*Son of Samuel*)

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ALBRO CLEAVLAND, *Adminiſtrator.*

North Kingſton, Oct 9 1797.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE, with a Garden and Stable, for which a generous Rent will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1797.

THE FIRST PAIR.

ADAM alone could not be eafy;
So he muft have a wife, an' pleafe ye;
And how did he procure this wife,
To cheer his ſolitary life?
Out of a rib, ſir, from his ſide,
Was formed this neceſſary bride.
But how did he the pain beguile?
How?—he ſlept ſweetly all the while.
And when this rib was re-applied,
In woman's form, to Adam's ſide,
How then, I pray you, did it anſwer?
"Me never ſlept ſo ſweet again, ſir."

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Diſhabille.*
No. XXII.

TOMORROW.

THE man of buſineſs "takes time by the foretop," and never thinks "another time will do as well," for what may be done to day. Tomorrow is the time for the indolent, the careleſs, and air caſtle builders.

A negligent farmer has a good orchard; the caterpillars infeſt it. He ſees their habitation on almoſt every limb. He is as fond of a mug of good cider, at chriſtmas, as any man. It won't do, ſays he, my trees will be ruined. I will take them in hand *tomorrow*. To-morrow comes. Unluckily he has other buſineſs to do, that ſhould have been done a month before. The devouring inſects run at large. His orchard "will do for the preſent." In a few years the dry trees will do to cut down for fire wood. One day, he ſays, will make but little difference. I will weed them *tomorrow*. They are more induſtrious than he; they don't put off till *tomorrow*. Evil weeds and bad habits grow apace *today*.—Your "do for the preſent" people, weed their gardens and correct their faults *tomorrow*.

A man wants money; he has no means of getting any, but by borrowing. At any rate it muſt be had; he gives a dollar a day, for the uſe of a hundred. *Tomorrow* is to replace the money in the lender's hands, with intereſt, and ſhould the borrower a ſhare ſpec. into the bargain. *Tomorrow* cheats both. Fortune makes ſo many turns, and overturns, that the borrower is not able to turn his money to any advantage. He waits for another opportunity. Thirty *tomorrows* play him the ſame trick. By this time the premium amounts to thirty dollars; this begins to look like uſury.—What ſhall I pay thirty dollars for nothing? No; I'll ſoon make a breach in my honeſty; the law ſtands ready to heal it.—Borrowers and lenders ſhould take care how they truſt *tomorrow*—'tis a bad paymaſter.

Tomorrow is the ſteward of the great man's favours. If a needy perſon call upon him for his aſſiſtance, he is requeſted, perhaps with a ſmile, to call on him *tomorrow*. Tomorrow comes. Call on me *tomorrow*, is repeated with indifference. The diligent ſuppliant raps at the door, the next day, preciſely at the time appointed. A ſervant informs him, his maſter is engaged in company.—Tell him to call on me *tomorrow*, is heard from within, in an angry tone. The poor man begins to underſtand the rich man's language.—Leave out the word *me*, and all is plain Engliſh, in his dialect. "Call on me tomorrow," means nothing more or leſs, than, call on *tomorrow*.—*Tomorrow* is a Jack 'a lantern; never quit the ſure ground of *today*, to purſue it; if you do, expect to find yourſelf in a ditch or quag miry.

From late LONDON PAPERS.

A gentleman whoſe lady produced a fine boy ſix months after marriage, applied to a phyſician to account for this expedition.—"Make yourſelf eaſy," anſwered the Doctor; "this very often happens in the caſe of the *firſt* child—but *never afterwards*."

The moſt extraordinary part of Mr. Wilberforce's *religion* is, that he has happily contrived to give equal ſupport to *piety* and *war*, and holds in equal veneration a *Field Preacher* and a *Field Marſhal*.

One of the Paris papers very wittily obſerves, that, to judge from the number of diſcharged officers who now ſtand behind the Coaches, the revolution was drawing to a concluſion, *as every body was getting into his place again!*

Some centuries ago, the Pope required *two Kings* to hold the ſtirrups of his horſe, while he mounted; he now wears his pontifical crown by the ſufferance of a republican General.—*Sic tranſit*, &c.

In one French paper La The, there is a liſt of ladies who have been preſented to the Ottoman Ambaſſador; and having mentioned the name of Madame de Flurieu, there is a letter from M. Clarke de Flurieu, which concludes in theſe words—"As there are at this time in Paris two female citizens, of the ſame name, and nearly of the ſame age; and as it is juſt that every one ſhould enjoy the merit of their own actions, I ought to declare, that ſhe who has done the *honours* of our Republic, to the Ottoman Ambaſſador, *is not my wife*."

General Acton being lately aſked by the King of Naples his opinion reſpecting the progreſs of the French revolution in Italy, returned the following anſwer:

"I ſee, Sir, that the Revolution has already put her foot into the *boot* [alluding to the form of Italy] and with a little movement of the *heel* ſhe will puſh the *whole leg* in."

A Lady, adverting for a place, among other extraordinary qualifications, mentions one, at which the *married ſceptics* will certainly ſhake their heads. She ſays "but ſhe is part deaf *myſelf* of her own *tongue*."

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruſſell from Canton, conſiſting of

BOHEA,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Chulang,
} TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,

Ruſſia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,

Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars, aſſorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.

Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,

Sugar per Hogſhead,

6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.

For Sale, by

John Baker,

At his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk or Gallon; Weſt-India Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugars by the Box or Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; Geneva, by the Barrel or Gallon; a general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto.

Alſo a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of, at a reduced Price for Caſh.

N. B. He wants to purchaſe a Thouſand Buſhels of FLAXSEED.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1797.

FOR SALE,

Two RIGHTS in the OHIO PURCHASE.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Buſhels of the beſt St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

For SALE, by

GeorgeChamplin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogſhead, high proof—Ruſſia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Ruſſia Cordage, well aſſorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, Auguſt 21, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Buſineſs.

Chriſtopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the beſt flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles, will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL-CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received and has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Alſo, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Neweſt Faſhion, direct from London.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

Moſes Judah

HAS FOR SALE,

At the Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY'S *Rope-Walk,*

Mould and dipt CANDLES, Hard and Soft SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed in this State.

The above Articles may be had by Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, Four Doors South of the Brick Market.

N. B. The higheſt Market Price, conſtantly given, for Rough and Try'd TALLOW

October 23, 1797.

ALL Perſons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subſcribers are duly empowered to ſettle and adjuſt all the Affairs and Concerns of the Eſtate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceaſed.—All thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, and all thoſe indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwiſe their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be ſpeedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

THE Subſcriber, after thanking his Friends, both in Town and Country, for the very liberal Support they have afforded him in the Way of his Buſineſs for ſome Time paſt, takes this Mode to acquaint them, that, retiring at preſent from Buſineſs, partly through ill Health and other Circumſtances, he has ſold the Reſidue of his Stock in Trade to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with the Remainder of his Leaſe of the Store—

He therefore requeſts ſuch of his Friends as have been generally accuſtomed to receive their Supplies from the ſaid Store, to apply to Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will treat them in ſuch a Manner, as ſhall readily induce a Continuance of their future Favours.

ETHAN CLARKE.

Sept 12th, 1797.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public in general, and his Country Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has taken the Store in Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. ETHAN CLARKE, with the Reſidue of that Gentleman's Stock in Trade.—He therefore ſolicits a Continuance of their Cuſtom at ſaid Store, and will endeavour to ſupply them at ſuch Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.

Sept. 12, 1797

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Maine, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, pleaſantly ſituated, about Two Miles from the Narraganſet Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is ſtanding thereon a good Dwelling Houſe, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other neceſſary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a ſmall Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining ſaid Farm, is to be Sold alſo. The Farm will be ſold for 850 Dollars in Caſh, or one Half Caſh and the other Half in Weſt-India Goods, at ſigning the Deed.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

JOHN ADAMS,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER-DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Glove-Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holſters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dreſſed, with the Fur on, at ſhort Notice.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subſcribers having juſt received a freſh Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c.—Take this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, both in Town and Country, that they can ſupply them with any of the above Articles, upon very moderate Terms.—

Among other Articles, they have

For Painters,

Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon,
White Lead,
Spaniſh White,
Venetian Red,
Red Lead,
Spruce Yellow,
} per C. or Pound.
Verdigreaſe,
Pruſſian Blue, 1ſt and 2d Quality,
Common Varniſh,
Copal Ditto, &c. &c.

For Clothiers & Hatters,

Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Allum,
Copperas,
Ground Camwood,
Do. Madder,
Nutgalls,
Anatto,
Liquid Blue,
Tartar, &c. &c.
} per C. or Pound.

Patent Medicines,

James's Analeptic,
Anderſon's,
Hooper's,
Lee's,
Lockyer's,
} Pills.
Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Balſam of Honey,
Lozenges of Tolu
Refin'd Liquorice
} for Colds.
Cephalic Snuff,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Haerlem Oil,
Britiſh Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts.
Salts of Vinegar,
Steer's Opodeldoc,
Turlington's Balſam,
Walker's Jeſuits Drops,
Glaſs's Magneſia,
Royal Tooth Powder.

Alſo Caſſia, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes, of various Kinds—Roll Brimſtone by the Hundred.

Best Rhubarb by the Cheſt—Engliſh double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Newport, October 16, 1797.

THE Creditors and Debtors, of GEORGE HAZARD, late of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to call upon the Subſcribers for Settlement.

JANE HAZARD, *Executrix.*
NATHANIEL HAZARD, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct 28, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from Gaol in the County of Newport, laſt Night, one RICHARD NUTTING; about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, light Complexion, light Hair, about 30 Years of Age; has a very large Scar on his Right Hand, his Right Thumb appears to be uſeleſs.—Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to ſaid Priſon, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges.

EDWARD THURSTON, *Sheriff.*

Newport, Oct. 30th, 1797.

Was FOUND,

On Sunday, the 22d Inſtant, on the Beach, at Block-Iſland,

A Vineyard Pilot-Boat,

ſuppoſed to have drifted from ſome Veſſel.—Any Perſon having loſt the ſame, by applying to the Subſcriber, deſcribing the Marks, paying Charges, &c. may have her again.

FREDERICK FRANKLIN.

New-Shoreham, Oct. 24, 1797.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber,

TWO Hundred and Seventy Acres of LAND, laying on Boſtons Neck, being the Weſtward Part of his Farm, about one Mile from the Ferry; ſaid Land to be ſurveyed; the Title indiſputable; a warrantee Deed will be given with the Poſſeſſion, on the Twenty fifth Day of March next—it is well walled in Eight Diviſions, and well watered; has a good Orchard, Houſe, Barn and Crib, thereon; it is bounded Weſterly on the Peſiquamſcut River, one of the beſt Herring and Baſs Fiſheries.—The Premiſes conſiſts of good Meadow and Paſture, and Land ſuitable for Plowing, together with a Privilege on the Weſtguage Beach for carting a Sufficiency of Rockweed and Sand for the manuring ſaid Land.—For Terms apply to ROWLAND BROWN, of South-Kingſtown, or JOHN FAXON, of Newport.

JOHN GARDINER.

October 17, 1797.

THE FIRST PAIR.

ADAM alone could not be eafy;
So he muft have a wife, an' pleafe ye;
And how did he procure this wife,
To cheer his folitary life?
Out of a rib, fir, from his fide,
Was formed this neceffary bride.
But how did he the pain beguile?
How?—he flept fweetly all the while.
And when this rib was re-applied,
In woman's form, to Adam's fide,
How then, I pray you, did it anfwer?
"He never flept fo fweet again, fir."

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Diſhabille.*
No. XXII.

TOMORROW.

THE man of buſineſs "takes time by the foretop," and never thinks "another time will do as well," for what may be done to day. Tomorrow is the time for the indolent, the careleſs, and air caſtle builders.

A negligent farmer has a good orchard; the caterpillars infeſt it. He ſees their habitation on almoſt every limb. He is as fond of a mug of good cider, at chriſtmas, as any man. It won't do, ſays he, my trees will be ruined. I will take them in hand *tomorrow*. To-morrow comes. Unluckily he has other buſineſs to do, that ſhould have been done a month before. The devouring inſects run at large. His orchard "will do for the preſent." In a few years the dry trees will do to cut down for fire wood. One day, he ſays, will make but little difference. I will weed them *tomorrow*. They are more induſtrious than he; they don't put off till *tomorrow*. Evil weeds and bad habits grow apace *today*.—Your "do for the preſent" people, weed their gardens and correct their faults *tomorrow*.

A man wants money; he has no means of getting any, but by borrowing. At any rate it muſt be had; he gives a dollar a day, for the uſe of a hundred. *Tomorrow* is to replace the money in the lender's hands, with intereſt, and ſold the borrower a fine ſpec. into the bargain. *Tomorrow* cheats both. Fortune makes ſo many turns, and overturns, that the borrower is not able to turn his money to any advantage. He waits for another opportunity. Thirty *tomorrows* play him the ſame trick. By this time the premium amounts to thirty dollars; this begins to look like uſury.—What ſhall I pay thirty dollars for nothing? No; I'll ſooner make a breach in my honour; the law ſtands ready to heal it.—Borrowers and lenders ſhould take care how they truſt *tomorrow*—'tis a bad paymaſter.

Tomorrow is the ſteward of the great man's favours: If a needy perſon call upon him for his aſſiſtance, he is requeſted, perhaps with a ſmile, to call on him *tomorrow*. Tomorrow comes. Call on me *tomorrow*, is repeated with indifference. The diligent ſuppliant raps at the door, the next day, preciſely at the time appointed. A ſervant informs him, his maſter is engaged in company.—Tell him to call on me *tomorrow*, is heard from within, in an angry tone. The poor man begins to underſtand the rich man's language.—Leave out the word *me*, and all is plain Engliſh, in his dialect. "Call on me tomorrow," means nothing more or leſs, than, call on *tomorrow*.—*Tomorrow* is a Jack 'a lantern; never quit the ſure ground of *today*, to purſue it; if you do, expect to find yourſelf in a ditch or quag miry.

From late LONDON PAPERS.

A gentleman whoſe lady produced a fine boy ſix months after marriage, applied to a phyſician to account for this expedition.—"Make yourſelf eaſy," anſwered the Doctor; "this very often happens in the caſe of the *firſt* child—but *never afterwards*."

The moſt extraordinary part of Mr. Wilberforce's *religion* is, that he has happily contrived to give equal ſupport to *piety* and *war*, and holds in equal veneration a *Field Preacher* and a *Field Marſhal*.

One of the Paris papers very wittily obſerves, that, to judge from the number of diſcharged officers who now ſtand behind the Coaches, the revolution was drawing to a concluſion, *as every body was getting into his place again!*

Some centuries ago, the Pope required *two Kings* to hold the ſtirrups of his horſe, while he mounted; he now wears his pontifical crown by the ſufferance of a republican General.—*Sic tranſit, &c.*

In the French paper La The, there is a liſt of ladies who have been preſented to the Ottoman Ambaſſador, and having mentioned the name of Madame de Flurieu, there is a letter from M. Clarki de Flurieu, which concludes in theſe words—"As there are at this time in Paris two female citizens, of the ſame name, and nearly of the ſame age; and as it is juſt that every one ſhould enjoy the merit of their own actions, I ought to declare, that ſhe who has done the *honours* of our Republic, to the Ottoman Ambaſſador, *is not my wife*."

General Acton being lately aſked by the King of Naples his opinion reſpecting the progreſs of the French revolution in Italy, returned the following anſwer:

"I ſee, Sir, that the Revolution has already put her foot into the *boot* [alluding to the form of Italy] and with a little movement of the *heel* ſhe will puſh the *whole leg* in."

A Lady, adverſiſing for a place, among other extraordinary qualifications, mentions one, at which the *married ſceptics* will certainly ſhake their heads. She ſays "that ſhe is perfect *miſtreſs* of her own *tongue*."

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruſſell from Canton, conſiſting of

BOHEA,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Chulang,
} TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,

Ruſſia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,

Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars, aſſorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.

Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,

Sugar per Hogſhead,

6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.

For Sale, by

John Baker,

At his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Briniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or Gallon; Weſt-India Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugars by the Box or Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; Geneva, by the Barrel or Gallon; a general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto.

Alſo a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of, at a reduced Price for Caſh.

N. B. He wants to purchaſe a Thouſand Buſhels of FLAXSEED.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1797.

FOR SALE,

Two RIGHTS in the OHIO PURCHASE.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Corton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Buſhels of the beſt St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

For SALE, by

George Champlin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogſhead, high proof—Ruſſia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Ruſſia Cordage, well aſſorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, Auguſt 21, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Buſineſs.

Chriſtopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the beſt flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles, will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL-CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received and has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Alſo, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Neweſt Faſhion, direct from London.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

Moſes Judah

HAS FOR SALE,

At the Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY'S *Rope-Walk,*

Mould and dipt CANDLES,
Hard and Soft SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed in this State.

The above Articles may be had by Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, Four Doors South of the Brick Market.

N. B. The higheſt Market Price, conſtantly given, for Rough and Try'd TALLOW

October 23, 1797.

ALL Perſons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subſcribers are duly empowered to ſettle and adjuſt all the Affairs and Concerns of the Eſtate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceaſed.—All thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, and all thoſe indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwiſe their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be ſpeedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

THE Subſcriber, after thanking his Friends, both in Town and Country, for the very liberal Support they have afforded him in the Way of his Buſineſs for ſome Time paſt, takes this Mode to acquaint them, that, retiring at preſent from Buſineſs, partly through ill Health and other Circumſtances, he has ſold the Reſidue of his Stock in Trade to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with the Remainder of his Leaſe of the Store—

He therefore requeſts ſuch of his Friends as have been generally accuſtomed to receive their Supplies from the ſaid Store, to apply to Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will treat them in ſuch a Manner, as ſhall readily induce a Continuance of their future Favours.

ETHAN CLARKE.

Sept 12th, 1797.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public in general, and his Country Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has taken the Store

in Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. ETHAN CLARKE, with the Reſidue of that Gentleman's Stock in Trade.—He therefore ſolicits a Continuance of their Cuſtom at ſaid Store, and will endeavour to ſupply them at ſuch Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.

Sept. 12, 1797

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Main, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, pleaſantly ſituated, about Two Miles from the Narraganſet Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is ſtanding thereon a good Dwelling Houſe, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other neceſſary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a ſmall Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining ſaid Farm, is to be Sold alſo. The Farm will be ſold for 250 Dollars in Caſh, or one Half Caſh and the other Half in Weſt-India Goods, at ſigning the Deed.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

JOHN ADAMS,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER-DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Glove-Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holſters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dreſſed, with the Fur on, at ſhort Notice.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subſcribers having juſt received a freſh Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c.—Take this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, both in Town and Country, that they can Supply them with any of the above Articles, upon very moderate Terms.—

Among other Articles, they have

For Painters,

Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon,
White Lead,
Spaniſh White,
Venetian Red,
Red Lead,
Spruce Yellow,
} per C. or Pound.
Verdigreaſe,
Pruſſian Blue, 1ſt and 2d Quality,
Common Varniſh,
Copal Ditto, &c. &c.

For Clothiers & Hatters,

Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Allum,
Copperas,
Ground Camwood,
Do. Madder,
Nutgalls,
Anatto,
Liquid Blue,
Tartar, &c. &c.
} per C. or Pound.

Patent Medicines,

James's Analeptic,
Anderſon's,
Hooper's,
Lee's,
Lockyer's,
} Pills.
Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Balſam of Honey,
Lozenges of Tolu
Refin'd Liquorice
} for Colds.
Cephalic Snuff,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Haerlem Oil,
Britiſh Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts.
Salts of Vinegar,
Steer's Opodeldoc,
Turlington's Balſam,
Walker's Jeſuits Drops,
Glaſs's Magneſia,
Royal Tooth Powder.

Alſo Caſſia, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes, of various Kinds—Roll Brimſtone by the Hundred.

Beſt Rhubarb by the Cheſt—Engliſh double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Newport, October 16, 1797.

THE Creditors and Debtors, of GEORGE HAZARD, late of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to call upon the Subſcribers for Settlement.

JANE HAZARD, *Executrix.*
NATHANIEL HAZARD, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 28, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from Gaol in the County of Newport, laſt Night, one RICHARD NUTTING; about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, light Complexion, light Hair, about 30 Years of Age; has a very large Scar on his Right Hand, his Right Thumb appears to be uſeleſs.—Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to ſaid Priſon, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges.

EDWARD THURSTON, *Sheriff.*

Newport, Oct. 30th, 1797.

Was FOUND,

On Sunday, the 22d Inſtant, on the Beach, at Block-Iſland,

A Vineyard Pilot-Boat,

ſuppoſed to have drifted from ſome Veſſel.—Any Perſon having loſt the ſame, by applying to the Subſcriber, deſcribing the Marks, paying Charges, &c. may have her again.

FREDERICK FRANKLIN.

New-Shoreham, Oct. 24, 1797.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber,

TWO Hundred and Seventy Acres of LAND, laying on Boſton-Neck, being the Weſtward Part of his Farm, about one Mile from the Ferry; ſaid Land to be ſurveyed; the Title indiſputable; a warrantee Deed will be given with the Poſſeſſion, on the Twenty fifth Day of March next—it is well walled in Eight Diviſions, and well watered; has a good Orchard, Houſe, Barn and Crib, thereon; it is bounded Weſterly on the Petiquamſcut River, one of the beſt Herring and Baſs Fiſheries.—The Premiſes conſiſts of good Meadow and Paſture, and Land ſuitable for Plowing, together with a Privilege on the Weſtguage Beach for carting a Sufficiency of Rockweed and Sand for the manuring ſaid Land.—For Terms apply to ROWLAND BROWN, of South-Kingſtown, or JOHN FAXON, of Newport.

JOHN GARDINER.

October 17, 1797.